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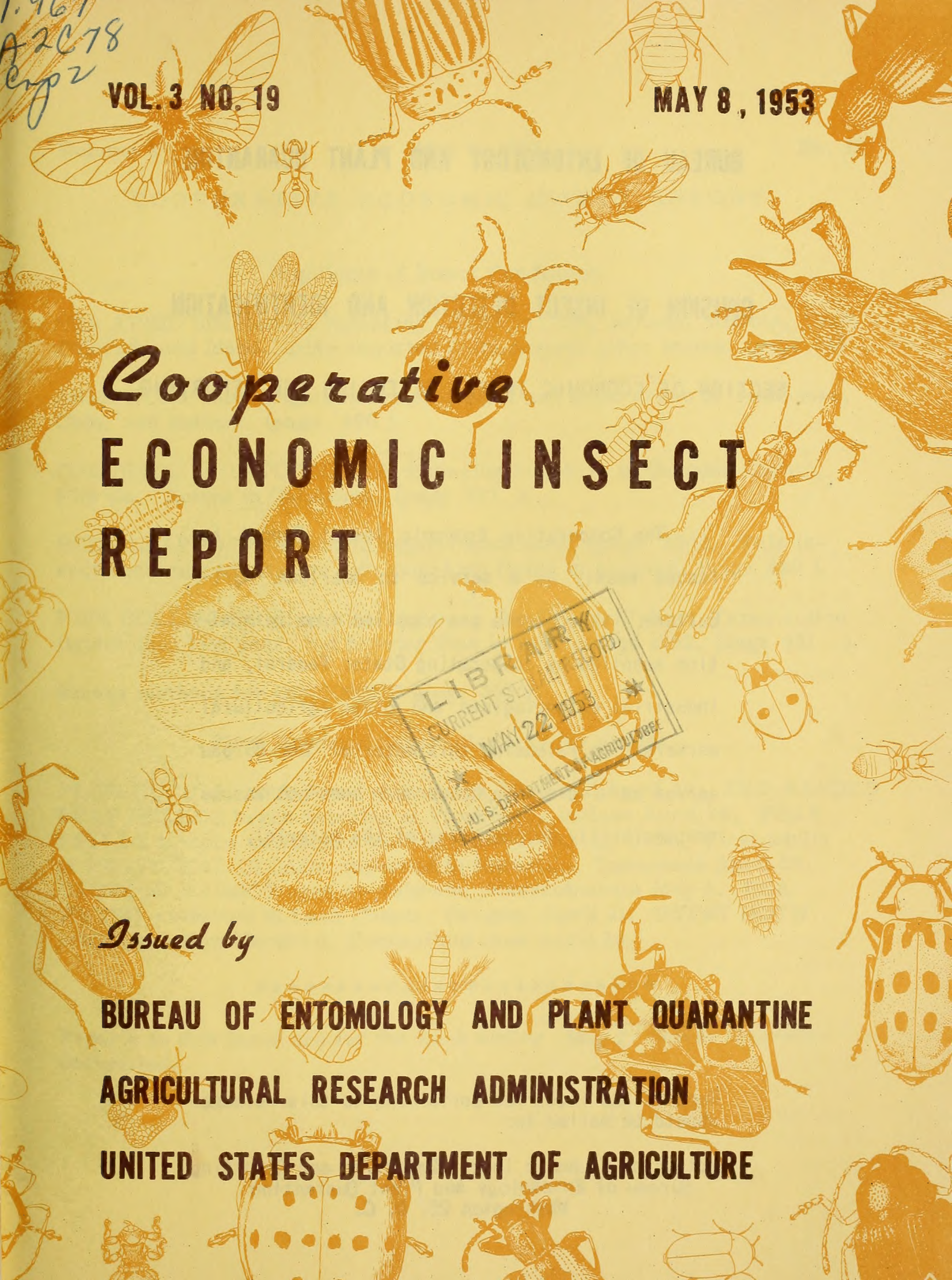

VOL. 3 NO. 19

MAY 8, 1953

Cooperative ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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DIVISION OF INSECT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SECTION OF ECONOMIC INSECT DETECTION AND REPORTING

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Bureau serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

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Volume 3 May 8, 1953 No. 19

COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Highlights of Insect Conditions

PEA APHID infestations damaging alfalfa in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Utah, Colorada and Idaho. Also reported from several other states. (page 318).

ARMYWORM moth flights heavy in Illinois and some areas of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana. (page 320).

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE damaging tomatoes in Gadsden County, Florida. Active in Oklahoma. (page 327).

BEET LEAFHOPPER second outlook statement. (page 330). This insect continues to migrate into cantaloup fields in Arizona. (page 329).

PINK BOLLWORM infestation in Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas cotton lighter than last year, but heavier than in year except 1952. (page 331).

Survey methods for GREENBUG (page 335).

First Reported Season Records (by areas)

PLUM CURCULIO adult found at Hancock, Maryland April 30. RED-BANDED LEAF ROLLER began hatching at Vincennes, Indiana April 24. PEAR PSYLLA nymphs in Niagara County, New York, April 28. First adults of PERIODICAL CICADA observed in Knoxville, Tennessee April 30. CABBAGE MAGGOT eggs at Waltham, Massachusetts May 4. PEA WEEVIL collected in Lane County, Oregon, April 21. GYPSY MOTH hatching in New Hartford, Connecticut area April 28.

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Reports in this issue are for the week ending **May 1** unless otherwise designated.

WEATHER OF THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5, 1953

The weather highlights of the week were frequent, widespread, precipitation, that was generally much heavier than during the previous week with local snows in the north, unseasonably low temperatures along the Northern Border and west of the Mississippi River, damaging rain and wind storms in the South, and the continued moisture shortage in parts of the Southwest.

General light to moderate precipitation over the Rocky Mountain Region at the beginning of the period became moderate to heavy as it spread over the central interior on April 29 and the Atlantic Coastal States on the 30th, continuing in northern sections for 3 or 4 days.

In the Dakotas weekly totals of 1 to 4 inches penetrated the subsoil which had been very dry for months. In some sections of northern Minnesota, however, rainfall, as during the previous week, was too light to restore adequate subsoil moisture. In Wisconsin, Michigan and the Northeast farm activities are more behind schedule due to frequent rains and wet soil.

Torrential rains and high winds caused several millions dollars damage and 4 deaths in the Mississippi-Louisiana area. A new 12-hour precipitation record of 8.75 inches for Vicksburg, Miss. was established on the 29th, and upto 15 inches of rain fell in southeastern Louisiana on May 2. Additional damage in Louisiana was caused by a tornado and by scattered hail up to 2 inches in diameter. On the 30th a tornado killed several persons, injured many and caused heavy property losses in central Georgia.

Snow fell in the central and northern Rockies early in the week, in the northern Great Plains on May 2, and at high elevations in the extreme Northeast on May 1 and 2. In western South Dakota up to 14 inches of snow fell in the Deadwood-Lead area of the Black Hills.

The widespread rains were too light to be of much benefit in the western portions of the lower Great Plains and Southwest, except locally. Soil moisture is still greatly deficient in south-central Nebraska, southwestern Kansas, western portions of Texas and Oklahoma, and eastern New Mexico.

Occasional strong winds in the Great Plains caused considerable soil erosion and serious dust storms in Texas.

Temperatures averaged 5 degrees to 10 degrees below normal in the western interior, where freezes on several nights and wet weather caused some losses of new-born livestock and recently sheared sheep in the Rocky Mountains. In northern sections east of the Rockies average temperatures were 3 degrees to 5 degrees below normal and the wet weather retarded growth of crops and other vegetation. In contrast, unseasonable warmth prevailed along the Gulf Coast and in the Southeast, where temperatures generally averaged from 1 degree to 5 degrees above normal.

Unusually high temperatures occurred in extreme southern Texas; a maximum of 100 degrees on April 30 at Corpus Christie was the highest for so early in the season and the highest April temperature ever recorded at the station. Also, Laredo recorded 104 degrees on April 30 and Brownsville 104 degrees on May 1. (Summary Supplied by U. S. Weather Bureau).

WEATHER BUREAU'S 30-DAY OUTLOOK
*May 1953

The Weather Bureau's 30-day outlook for May calls for temperatures to average below seasonal normals over most of the nation except in states along the West Coast and Gulf of Mexico where near to slightly above normal temperatures are indicated. Precipitation is expected to exceed normal over most of the area from the Great Divide to the Appalachians, while amounts not far from seasonal normals are indicated elsewhere.

*This report released by the Weather Bureau on May 2, 1953

A more detailed weather outlook-Average Monthly Resume and Outlook-is prepared by the Weather Bureau. To subscribe to this publication address application, with P. O. money order or check payable to Treasurer of the United States, and mail to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Subscription price is $4.80 per year or $2.40 for six months, postpaid; minimum subscription six months.

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

EUROPEAN CORN BORER (Pyrausta nubilalis) - ILLINOIS - Observations on winter mortality indicate no unusual winter losses. Spring populations in re surveyed fields indicate the normal 60-80 percent of live healthy larvae present. (G. C. Decker). SOUTH DAKOTA - Winter survival approximately 65 percent, large overwintering population in southeastern counties. (Lofgren and Burge).

GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae) - FLORIDA - Nymphs of several species rather heavy in pastures of Gadsden County and adjacent area. (F. E. Guthrie). TEXAS - Severe infestation attacking crops in Wood County. (S. A. Spacek). Light to medium on alfalfa in Collingsworth County. (J. W. Thomas). UTAH - Light hatching in Tooele and Salt Lake Counties; a few third-instar nymphs found. (G. F. Knowlton).

MORMON CRICKET (Anabrus simplex) - IDAHO - Hatching in allareas infested, with some nymphs in third instar. Hatching in Bogus Basin area, north of Boise, estimated about 25 percent complete. At time of survey, an area estimated to be about 5 square miles infested heavily enough to warrant baiting. First and second instar crickets observed in Spring Valley area, northwest of Boise. Approximately 2000 acres heavily infested and by time hatching is completed acreage involved may be doubled. (H. C. Manis April 25). UTAH - Early-hatched crickets now in fourth instar in Tooele County, with first instar crickets in same areas. Populations not as heavy as expected. (Thornley and Knowlton).

PEA APHID (Macrosiphum pisi) - CONNECTICUT - Light infestation on alfalfa. Large number of braconid parasites present. Many aphids affected by fungus. (J. P. Johnson). DELAWARE - Increasing throughout the State. Lady beetles and parasitic wasps common, but not yet noticeably effective. MARYLAND - Injury to vetch, presumably by pea aphid, reported from Charles County. Common on crimson clover in Talbot County. OHIO - Outbreak numbers on alfalfa; some evidence of damage. (T. H. Parks). INDIANA - High populations in many alfalfa fields in Knox County causing severe injury. First cutting reduced at least 50 percent in some fields. Injury also in many clover fields. (D. W. Hamilton).

ILLINOIS - Populations in clover and alfalfa remain unusually high. Very few fields with light or no infestations. About 60 percent of fields have moderate to heavy infestations; 40 percent heavy to severe infestations where stems are completely lined with aphids and the ground becomes green with the insects when plants are brushed. Moderate numbers of diseased aphids are easily found in all fields, but as yet disease has not become epidemic. (G. C. Decker). IDAHO - Populations have built up rapidly in alfalfa in Owyhee County. Abundant enough to retard growth in some fields. Lady beetle larvae present in large numbers in most fields, but not abundant enough to control situation at present. (H. C. Manis April 25). COLORADO - Damaging alfalfa in northeastern area. (L. B. Daniels). UTAH - Damage continues in some areas (G. F. Knowlton). WASHINGTON - Populations increased rapidly in alfalfa; average of about 5 aphids per tip in 28 fields in Gardena area, April 20-21. Movement to peas started and populations on alfalfa declining rapidly. Pea fields nearest alfalfa have 10 to 15 aphids per 100 sweeps. (W. C. Cook).

ALFALFA WEEVIL (Hypera postica) DELAWARE - Injury very conspicuous at numerous locations in Kent and Sussex Counties. Adults common and at some locations larval counts range from 100 to 300 in 25 sweeps. (Late News). MARYLAND - Severe injury to some alfalfa in Baltimore, Harford and Kent Counties. Larvae approaching full growth but egg laying continues. Small numbers of weevils in Carroll County. (T. L. Bissell). UTAH - Larvae and adults found in untreated fields in some areas. (G. F. Knowlton).

CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL (Hypera punctata) - PENNSYLVANIA - Much more abundant than usual in western areas. (E. J. Udine). INDIANA - Moderate infestations in many clover fields in Knox County, light in alfalfa. (D. W. Hamilton). ILLINOIS - Still abundant in many clover and alfalfa fields. Populations range from 3 or 4 to 25 or more weevils per plant, and all stages found. (G. C. Decker). COLORADO - Observed in numbers in alfalfa in Adams, Boulder, Weld and Larimer Counties. Serious injury reported. (L. B. Daniels).

MEADOW SPITTLEBUG (Philaenus leucophthalmus) - DELAWARE - More abundant generally on red clover and weeds than alfalfa. Development accelerated; many nymphs one-third to one-half grown. (Late News).

PENNSYLVANIA - Hatching in northern area. (S. G. Gesell). OHIO - Varying numbers in all clover fields. Most will need insecticide treatment, which is now underway in southern half of State. Fewer in alfalfa than clover. (T. H. Parks). ILLINOIS - Hatch about complete. Obviously less than half of the eggs hatched, so infestations in general will be somewhat lighter than anticipated. (G. C. Decker).

SPITTLEBUGS (Cercopidae) - MICHIGAN - Nymphs observed at Litchfield April 24; at Grand Haven April 29. (R. Hutson). INDIANA - Infestations appear light in both alfalfa and clover in Knox County. (D. W. Hamilton). MARYLAND - Light to moderate in most places, but injury beginning to show on both clover and alfalfa. (T. L. Bissell). NEW YORK - Nymphs observed, but very scarce, in Jefferson County April 29. (Gyrisco and Muka). Readily found in Orange County. (P. T. McManus).

ARMYWORMS - DELAWARE - Armyworm moths observed in alfalfa and clover at Wyoming and Bridgeville; some appeared at lights at Newark April 28. (Late News). TENNESSEE - A few very small armyworms in grain fields in middle Tennessee. Large numbers of moths in middle and west Tennessee. (R. P. Mullett). OHIO - Pseudaletia unipuncta moths very numerous in grass in peach orchards, city lawns and park areas in central Ohio. An outbreak may occur later. (T. H. Parks). INDIANA - Heavy flight of moths in an orchard in southern Knox County April 25. (D. W. Hamilton). MARYLAND - Moths at lights at Baltimore April 25. (T. L. Bissell).

ARMYWORM moths have been unusually abundant at lights and on flowering shrubs recently in ILLINOIS. Reports quite general. BLACK CUTWORM (Agrotis ypsilon) adults also reported abundant in north-central part of State. While outbreaks are not assured, these flights should serve as warnings that armyworm and cutworm damage may be severe in three to four weeks. (G. C. Decker).

BEAN LEAF BEETLE (Cerotoma trifurcata) - DELAWARE - Adults common in alfalfa at Wyoming. (Late News).

ALFALFA CATERPILLAR (Colias philodice eurytheme) - MARYLAND - Adults and few large larvae in Baltimore and Harford Counties April 30. (T. L. Bissell).

LYGUS BUGS (Lygus spp.) - ARIZONA - Noticeable increase in adults in seed alfalfa. (D. M. Tuttle).

CUCUMBER BEETLES - DELAWARE - Spotted cucumber beetle (Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi) adults common in most alfalfa in Kent and Sussex Counties. Striped cucumber beetle (Acalymma vittata) also occurring in some of same locations. (Late News).

CORN LEAF APHID (Aphis maidis) - ARIZONA - Abundant on young seedling sorghum, apparently moving from barley. (M. Hopkins).

ARMY CUTWORM (Chorizagrotis auxiliaris) - SOUTH DAKOTA - Causing light, spotted injury to winter wheat in Tripp County. (Lofgren and Burge).

FALSE WIREWORMS (Tenebrionidae) - SOUTH DAKOTA - Occurring in winter wheat in southern and western areas. (Lofgren and Burge).

FALSE CHINCH BUG (Nysius ericae) - TEXAS - Severe local infestation on oats in Falls County. (P. P. Marshall).

Injury to wheat by ENGLISH GRAIN APHID, GREENBUG and APPLE GRAIN APHID in OKLAHOMA minor due to heavy parasite and predator populations. (Dahms and Stiles).

ENGLISH GRAIN APHID (Macrosiphum granarium) - CONNECTICUT - Moderate infestation in rye at Somers. (J. P. Johnson).

CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterous) - ILLINOIS - No change in outlook, Overwintering bugs still present in large numbers, but spring migration from hibernation quarters to small grain only partially complete. (G. C. Decker).

BROWN WHEAT MITE (Petrobia latens) - OKLAHOMA - Abundant in western areas and in the panhandle but decreasing. (Dahms and Stiles). COLORADO -Causing damage to wheat in Baca, Prowers, Adams and Weld Counties; however, recent weather has improved conditions. (L. B. Daniels).

WESTERN WHEAT STEM MAGGOT (Hylemya cerealis) - COLORADO - Causing serious damage to winter wheat in Weld County. (L. B. Daniels).

FRUIT INSECTS

PLUM CURCULIO (Conotrachelus nenuphar) - NEW JERSEY - No adults observed to April 30. (A. J. Farley). DELAWARE - Active on peaches. (Late News). MARYLAND - First adult found at Hancock April 30. (C. Graham). GEORGIA - Larval emergence from peach drops light so far in Fort Valley area. (O. I. Snapp). Activity at peak in peach orchards in Carbondale, Illinois - Vincennes, Indiana area. Populations high in Western Kentucky - Villa Ridge, Illinois area. Prevalent in peach orchards in Quincy-Pittsfield, Illinois area. (Spray Service Report). OKLAHOMA - Activity past peak. (Dahms and Stiles). MISSOURI - A few adults jarred from trees in the Cape Girardeau area. (Weekly Rept. Fr. Grs.).

EUROPEAN RED MITE (Metatetranychus ulmi) - NEW YORK - Prevalent in several orchards in Rockland County. (W. J. Clark). Large numbers hatched in Orange County. (A. Zaharchuk). Considerable numbers hatched in Dutchess County. (D. D. Sargeant). NEW JERSEY - Large percentage of over-wintered eggs have hatched from Middlesex County south. Young mites on apple spur leaves. Also found in sufficient numbers in some peach orchards to cause appreciable injury unless controlled. (A. J. Farley). PENNSYLVANIA - Overwintering eggs hatched and young of first generation plentiful in many apple orchards in southern areas. (Pepper and Menusan). INDIANA - Two-thirds hatched in Lawrence and Orange Counties. Mites not difficult to find on foliage in most apple orchards and are a real threat at present. (G. E. Marshall). A 50-leaf sample collected from apple in Vincennes area April 27 showed 7.2 immature mites per leaf. (D. W. Hamilton).

TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE (Tetranychus bimaculatus) - PENNSYLVANIA - Majority of overwintering adults out of hibernation and reproducing on apple trees. Very abundant for this time of year. (J. O. Pepper). NEW YORK - Considerable number on apple foliage in many orchards in Dutchess County (D. D. Sergeant).

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Grapholitha molesta) - INDIANA - Spring-brood adults began coming to bait traps in a peach orchard near Monroe City April 22. Flight especially heavy April 23. (D. W. Hamilton).

CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella) - NEW YORK - First pupa found under bands in eastern area April 28, (R. W. Dean). PENNSYLVANIA - Pupae found in Adams County. (J. O. Pepper). INDIANA - About 14 percent pupation in Vincennes area April 27. (D. W. Hamilton). OKLAHOMA - Activity just beginning. (Dahms and Stiles). MINNESOTA - Population increased somewhat last year, and, due to the mild winter, this pest may become more serious again this year in many orchards. (Orch. Pest Warning Serv.).

APHIDS ON APPLE - MASSACHUSETTS - Indication that rosy apple aphid (Anuraphis roseus) much less numerous than last year. (Crop Pest Cont. Mess.). NEW YORK - First rosy apple aphid nymph observed in Rockland County April 28. (W. J. Clark). NEW JERSEY - Apple aphid (Aphis pomi) and rosy apple aphid increasing in some apple orchards. (A. J. Farley). DELAWARE - Aphids on apple have hatched. (Late News). WEST VIRGINIA - Only one light infestation of rosy apple aphid reported. (F. W. Craig). INDIANA - Populations not advancing as expected in Lawrence and Orange Counties. Rosy apple aphid scarce in many plantings, apple aphid light. (G. E. Marshall). ILLINOIS - Some build-up of apple aphid and rosy apple aphid in Jackson, Union and Pulaski Counties. (S. C. Chandler).

RED-BANDED LEAF ROLLER (Argyrotaenia velutinana) - MASSACHUSETTS - Egg laying in progress. (Crop Pest Control Message). WEST VIRGINIA - Egg masses average to rather heavy on apple trees in Kearneysville area. Limited hatching April 17. (E. O. Hamstead). PENNSYLVANIA - Adults still abundant; eggs ready to hatch in Adams, Franklin and York Counties. (J. O. Pepper). INDIANA - Began hatching near Vincennes April 24. Examination of 22 clusters April 27 showed 23 percent hatched. (D. W. Hamilton). MISSOURI - Observations in southwest area indicate that some eggs killed by recent cold weather. Very few young larvae survived. Fresh egg masses numerous in this area, however. (Wkly. Rept. Fr. Grs.).

PEAR PSYLLA (Psylla pyricola) - MASSACHUSETTS - Hatching for the past several days. (Crop Pest Control Message). NEW YORK - First nymph observed in Niagara County April 28 (F. J. McNicholas), in Monroe County April 29 (G. C. Malchoff). MICHIGAN - Eggs numerous on pears at Paw Paw April 20. (R. Hutson).

PLUM GOUGER (Anthonomus scutellaris) - OKLAHOMA - Actively laying eggs in plums and peaches. (Dahms and Stiles).

BLACK PEACH APHID (Anuraphis persicae-niger) - PENNSYLVANIA - Heavy infestations on young peach trees in orchards in York and Franklin Counties. (J. O. Pepper).

APHIDS ON PEACH - KENTUCKY - Heavy infestation of unidentified species killing young peach trees near Henderson, April 22. Injury seemed confined to parts above ground. (D. W. Hamilton).

STINK BUGS (Pentatomidae) - INDIANA - Rapid increase of activity expected in Vincennes area. (D. W. Hamilton). Very active on peach in Lawrence and Orange Counties. (G. E. Marshall). Populations high in Western Kentucky and Villa Ridge, Illinois areas. (Spray Service Report). MISSOURI - Unusually heavy on peach trees in southeast area. (Wkly. Rept. Fr. Grs.).

PLANT BUGS (Miridae) - DELAWARE - Active on peaches. (Late News).

A FALSE CHINCH BUG (Nysius spp.) - ARIZONA - Large colonies have killed some grape shoots in Tempe area. (M. Hopkins).

PECAN NUT CASEBEARER (Acrobasis caryae) - TEXAS - Medium to severe widespread infestation on pecans in Zavala County. (J. L. Adams).

EASTERN TENT CATERPILLAR (Malacosoma americanum) - WEST VIRGINIA - Appears to be very scarce in most sections of State. Infestation in Charleston vicinity light to moderate. (F. W. Craig). MASS. More abundant this year. (Crop Pest Control Mess.). VERMONT - Started hatching week of April 20 in Windsor County. (W. E. Stevens).

GYPSY MOTH (Porthetria dispar) - MASSACHUSETTS - More abundant this year; apples adjacent to woods, especially in central and western areas, are likely to have heavy infestations. (Crop Pest Control Mess.).

PERIODICAL CICADA (Magicada septendecim) - TENNESSEE - First adults observed in Knoxville April 30. (W. W. Stanley). GEORGIA - Heavy infestation in apple orchard in Habersham County. First of the season. (G. H. Firor). PENNSYLVANIA - Chimneys observed in Franklin and Adams Counties. Many nymphs killed in orchards by cultivation. (J. O. Pepper).

A TENT CATERPILLAR (Malacosoma sp.) - WASHINGTON - Began hatching on San Juan Island April 13. (W. W. Baker).

A TWIG WEEVIL (Magdalis sp.) - WASHINGTON - Infesting apple trees in San Juan Island. (W. W. Baker).

COTTONY-CUSHION SCALE (Icerya purchasi) - ARIZONA - Increasing east of Mesa. Vedalia (Rodolia cardinalis) active in certain areas of Phoenix and Glendale. (J. F. Brantlinger). Heavy infestation on Pittsoporum at Tempe. (O. L. Barnes).

GRAPE FLEA BEETLE (Altica chalybea) - ARIZONA - Adults numerous on grapes and causing damage to young foliage in Tempe area. (M. Hopkins). NEW YORK - Appearing in Westfield area of Chautauqua County. (T. D. Jordan).

Insect Situation in Hawaii for First Quarter 1953: A cattleya fly (Eurytoma orchidearum) outbreak occurred on the island of Hawaii at the end of December. A moderate to severe infestation of coconut moth (Agonoxena argaula) occurred on Kauai and Hawaii. Parasites observed that will probably bring it under control. An outbreak of greenhouse whitefly (Trialeurodes vaporariorum) observed at Mana, Kauai.

Oriental fruit fly (Dacus dorsalis) and Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata) - In September, 1952, there was a pronounced upsurge in adult oriental fruit fly population densities on Maui. At some trapping sites average trap catches were higher than at any time during previous 34 months. The flies continued unusually abundant through fall and winter, but by end of March, 1953, there was definite evidence of a general downward population trend. A similar but somewhat later marked increase in fly abundance also occurred on Hawaii, with the maximum densities occurring in January and February, 1953. As on Maui, some catches exceeded previous records and here also a downward population trend was generally evident by end of March. On Maui, 9,239 fruits of several kinds produced an average of 18 fruit fly puparia per pound during the first quarter of 1953 compared with 22 per pound during the previous quarter. More than 90 percent of the fruit fly emergences from loquat collected at high locations were Mediterranean fruit flies. Otherwise, with occasional exceptions emergences were all oriental fruit flies. On Hawaii, 10,481 fruits yielded 21 fruit fly puparia per pound, a slightly higher index than that of the previous quarter. (P. W. Weber).

VEGETABLE INSECTS

PEA APHID (Macrosiphum pisi) - DELAWARE - Large acreage of peas near Milford has numerous light infestations. (Late News). MARYLAND - Three to 7 aphids per sweep in peas in Talbot County. (T. L. Bissell). WASHINGTON - Moving from alfalfa to peas in Gardena area. (W. C. Cook).

PEA WEEVIL (Bruchus pisorum) - OREGON - Occurring in moderate numbers in Lane County, as in 1952. First collected April 21. (R. W. Every).

CABBAGE MAGGOT (Hylemya brassicae) - PENNSYLVANIA - Adults observed April 28 in southeastern area. (H. Menusan). MASSACHUSETTS- First eggs found at Waltham May 4. (E. H. Wheeler).

CABBAGE CATERPILLARS - SOUTH CAROLINA - Infestation developing later than usual in Charleston area. Light to moderate populations of imported cabbageworm (Pieris rapae) and diamondback moth (Plutella maculipennis); a brood of cabbage looper (Trichoplusia ni) hatching. (F. P. Cuthbert). PENNSYLVANIA - Imported cabbageworm adults observed in southeastern areas. (H. Menusan). OKLAHOMA - Southern cabbageworm (Pieris protodice) injuring cabbage in north central area. (Dahms and Stiles). CALIFORNIA - Imported cabbageworm and cabbage looper numerous enough in Los Angeles County to require insecticidal treatments. (R. E. Campbell).

CABBAGE APHID (Brevicoryne brassicae) - DELAWARE - Damaging young cabbage plants at several points in southern Sussex County. (Late News). WASHINGTON - Colonies of from 20 to 60 aphids on flower terminals of brussels sprouts at Sumner. This is the earliest that infestations have been observed here for several years. (C. F. Doucette). CALIFORNIA - Occurring in most cabbage fields of southern California. (R. E. Campbell).

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (Epilachna varivestis) - SOUTH CAROLINA - First-brood larvae recently began hatching in Charleston area. (F. P. Cuthbert). FLORIDA - Progress in Gadsden County area rather slow. (L. M. May).

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) - SOUTH CAROLINA - Majority of first-brood larvae pupated in Charleston area. (F. P. Cuthbert). FLORIDA - Damaging tomatoes in Gadsden County. (L. M. May). OKLAHOMA - Active. (Dahms and Stiles).

WIREWORMS (Elateridae) - SOUTH CAROLINA - Limited observations reveal that approximately 20 percent of tubers in one potato fields show injury and about 50 percent show injury in another. Apparently *Conoderus vagus* or *C. amplicollis* involved. (Cuthbert and Deen).

POTATO APHID (*Macrosiphum solanifolii*) - PENNSYLVANIA - Abundant on both cultivated and wild roses in south central areas. (J. O. Pepper). PUERTO RICO - Occurring in non-injurious numbers on potatoes at Aibonito. This is a major pest on tomatoes during winter. (G. N. Wolcott).

SPIDER MITES - ARIZONA - Infesting fields of sugar beets grown for seed. Infestation severe in some fields and control required. (Hills and Taylor). CALIFORNIA - Two-spotted spider mite (*Tetranychus bimaculatus*) continues a serious problem on strawberries in Orange County. (R. E. Campbell). PENNSYLVANIA - Severe infestation of two-spotted spider mite in greenhouse in Bedford County. (E. J. Udine).

GREENHOUSE WHITEFLY (*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*) - PENNSYLVANIA - Severe infestation on greenhouse tomatoes in Lancaster County. (J. O. Pepper).

SEED-CORN MAGGOT (*Hylemya cilicrura*) - TENNESSEE - Attacking seeds in home gardens throughout the State. (R. F. Mullett).

FLEA BEETLES (Chrysomelidae) - CONNECTICUT - Three species in moderate numbers observed in localized areas on broad leaf plantain at Somers. (J. P. Johnson). GEORGIA - Moderate infestations on tobacco in Bryan County, April 28. (D. E. Medders).

VEGETABLE WEEVIL (*Listroderes costirostris obliquus*) - SOUTH CAROLINA - Severe damage to one acre of tomatoes in Beaufort County. (W. L. Johnson).

WEEVILS, SPITTLEBUGS and APHIDS active in strawberry fields in NEW JERSEY. (E. G. Christ).

ASPARAGUS BEETLES (Crioceris spp.) - DELAWARE - Injurious at woodside. (Late News). VIRGINIA - Both C. asparagi and C. duodecimpunctata noted ovipositing in Norfolk area rather freely on spears not harvested soon after appearing. C. asparagi more numerous. (Brubaker, Greenwood, Hofmaster). MARYLAND - Rather large numbers in commercial plantings in Cecil County, April 25-26. Egg laying has started. (H. Mason).

APHIDS (Aphidae) - PENNSYLVANIA - Two or three species noted on strawberries in York County. (J. O. Pepper). TEXAS - Light isolated infestation on cucumbers in Jim Wells County (L. E. Brandes), severe on crops in Wood County (S. A. Spacek).

ONION MAGGOT (Hylemya antiqua) - MICHIGAN - Female adults observed at Bath April 7. (R. Hutson).

ONION THRIPS (Thrips tabaci) - SOUTH CAROLINA - Light but increasing infestations on onions in Charleston area. (F. P. Cuthbert). CALIFORNIA- Migrated from alfalfa and caused damage to a young cabbage field in Los Angeles County. (R. E. Campbell).

PEA LEAF MINER (Liriomyza langei) - CALIFORNIA - Primary leaves of small pepper severely damage in Orange County. Also numerous on the weed, Chenopodium sp. (R. E. Campbell).

EASTERN TENT CATERPILLAR (Malacosoma americanum) - GEORGIA- Heavy infestations widespread on roses in Fulton County. (W. E. Blasingame). TENNESSEE - Pupation beginning. Large numbers on shrubbery and flowers around homes. (R. P. Mullett).

CUTWORMS (Phalaenidae) - TEXAS - Locally severe on clover in Falls County. Spotted infestations also on corn, cotton and grain sorghum. (P. P. Marshall). Medium widespread on vetch in Hunt County. (E. McKay). Severe widespread infestation on vetch and small grain in Kaufman County, particularly in northern part. (J. G. Simmons). MICHIGAN - Moths observed around light in East Lansing April 23. (R. Hutson).

LOOPERS ON CANTALOUPS - Average of ten eggs and three larvae per plant in Yuma Valley. (D. M. Tuttle).

BEET LEAFHOPPER (*Circulifer tenellus*) - ARIZONA - Still dispersing from desert areas and infesting fields of cantaloups. Late-planted cantaloups are in developmental stages susceptible to curly top and are heavily infested with leafhoppers. Desert plants are rapidly drying and movement to cultivated areas should soon be over, (Hills, Taylor, and Sheets).

A SLUG (*Arion ater*) - WASHINGTON - Young forms very abundant at Sumner. (C. F. Doucette).

ORANGE TORTRIX (*Argyrotaenia citrana*) - OREGON - On blackberries and red raspberries in Multnomah County. Average abundance about 1-3 per 100 yards of blackberry row. Most larvae about half grown. Parasites should control larvae in most locations. (R. G. Rosenstiel).

OBLIQUE-BANDED LEAF ROLLER (*Archips rosaceana*) - OREGON - Average of 3 to 5 larvae per 100 yards of blackberry row and 1-2 per 100 yards on a red raspberry row in Multnomah County. (R. G. Rosenstiel).

GREEN PEACH APHID (*Myzus persicae*) - PUERTO RICO - Practically disappeared from tobacco due to harvest, few on seed-stalk and volunteer plants. This aphid has been found in a partly shaded forest nursery of *Prunus occidentalis* at elevation of over 2,000 feet during January, February and April. (G. N. Wolcott).

Tobacco Insect Situation, Florida: Examination of 100 flue-cured tobacco plants in series of 10 plants at different locations in a 1-acre field, at Gainesville April 28, showed following results: 15 hornworm larvae (mostly in early instars), 3 hornworm eggs, 12 small budworm larvae, and 24 plants with well established colonies of green peach aphid. Farmers and insecticide dealers in this area report that aphids are more numerous on tobacco than during the past few years. (A. N. Tissot). No serious outbreaks of tobacco budworm in shade-tobacco fields of Gadsden County area in past several days. Heavy infestation of green peach aphid reported in one shade-tobacco field near Georgia - Florida line. (L. M. May).

Second Statement of Beet Leafhopper Conditions in Utah, Western Colo. and Southern Nev., Southeastern Cal. and Central Ariz.

1953

Additional data have substantiated the information released April 10 that the beet leafhopper population in the southern breeding area of southern Utah, southern Nevada, southeastern California, western and southern Arizona is moderate compared to 1952. A movement of the leafhoppers to the cultivated districts of Utah and western Colorado started in late April. This probably will reach its peak by mid-May and is expected to be of moderate magnitude. The movement in southeastern California probably has been completed. Additional leafhopper movements may be expected in the central Arizona and southern Nevada areas. Approximately 15 percent of the leafhoppers collected from the southern breeding area in early April were carrying the curly-top virus.

Precipitation that occurred in late February in southern and western Arizona germinated additional host plants. A movement of leafhoppers from the southern breeding area to cultivated districts of moderate population of nymphs, in the southern breeding area east of the Colorado River is expected to mature and move to cultivated districts of Utah, Nevada, and western Colorado over the next three weeks.

Beet leafhopper population in local breeding areas of northern Utah is moderate to high and the anticipated leafhopper movement is expected to be moderate. Approximately 10 percent of the leafhoppers collected from the northern Utah breeding areas were carrying the curly-top virus. Above normal precipitation has sustained host plants in this area and the plants in general are favorable for producing a large spring brood. Weather conditions during the next three weeks will influence development of the leafhopper and its host plants and therefore will affect the exact time and magnitude of the movement of the leafhopper. According to present indications, the leafhopper brood in the local breeding areas probably will mature by late May and start moving to the cultivated districts of northern Utah and western Colorado. (Dorst and Knowlton).

COTTON INSECTS

BOLL WEEVIL (Anthonomus grandis) - SOUTH CAROLINA - Survival in cages at Florence to May 1 was 0.0066 percent as compared to 0.0172 in 1952, 0.0 in 1951 and 0.0358 in 1950. No weevils have been found on the 1/5 acre trap plot of cotton. In 1950, seven weevils had been taken from this plot by May 1 but none had appeared by that date in 1951 and 1952. (Fife and Jernigan). TEXAS - Emergence from hibernation cages at Waco normal or slightly above normal for time of year. Overwintered weevils found at average rate of 113 per acre in Jim Wells County as many as 60 per acre in several fields in Starr County. Infestations in Lower Valley generally light. (C. R. Parencia).

PINK BOLLWORM (Pectinophora gossypiella) - TEXAS - Bloom inspection in Lower Rio Grande Valley has progressed to the point where a comparison can be made with last year. As of April 30 percentage of blooms infested in the four Valley counties was less than one tenth as much as in 1952. Percentage of infested fields, however, shows very little reduction. It should also be pointed out that the 1953 percentage of bloom infestation of 0.3 percent, although a great reduction over last year, is many times heavier than in any other year except 1952. Preliminary bloom inspections in San Patricio, Refugio and Bee Counties in the Coastal Bend, coupled with some square examinations, indicate some very heavy infestation, although sufficient work has not been done for a valid comparison with past years. (White and Welker).

COTTON FLEAHOPPER (Psallus seriatus) - TEXAS - Infestations generally light; heavy damage some fields in Lower Valley. (R. D. Griffith). Light infestations in all southern counties through upper coastal area with infestations heavy enough to warrant control in some fields of Jim Wells County and in occasional fields in Starr and LaSalle Counties. (C. R. Parencia).

VEGETABLE WEEVIL (Listroderes costirostris obliquus) - ALABAMA - A 100-acre field of cotton in Bibb County reported seriously damaged. (F. S. Arant).

THRIPS ON COTTON - ARIZONA - Damage to cotton seedlings in 2 to 4 leaf stage noticeable in several areas of Yuma Valley. As many as 8 to 10 thrips per plant. (D. M. Tuttle). TEXAS - Injurious infestations in many untreated fields in several southern counties. (C. R. Parencia).

APHIDS ON COTTON - TEXAS - Control measures have been used in some fields in the coastal bend and upper coastal areas. (C. R. Parencia).

CUTWORMS (Phalaenidae) - TEXAS - Continue to cause damage to cotton in some fields in central area and conditions appear favorable for these insects to become a problem in north central and northeast areas. (C. R. Parencia).

SPIDER MITES - TEXAS - Light infestations in occasional fields in Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton and Calhoun Counties. (C. R. Parencia).

RED HARVESTER ANT (*Pogonomyrmex barbatus*) - ARIZONA - Destroying stands of young cotton in large circular areas around colonies near Tempe. (O. L. Barnes).

FOREST INSECTS

GYPSY MOTH (*Porthetria dispar*) - CONNECTICUT - First hatch of season noted in New Hartford area. Hatching occurred from sheltered egg mass, but other clusters on same tree and other trees nearby about ready to hatch. (C. H. Phillips, April 28).

WHITE-PINE WEEVIL (*Pissodes strobi*) - MICHIGAN - Adults observed at Allegan April 10. (R. Hutson).

BIRCH LEAF MINER (*Fenusa pusilla*) - CONNECTICUT - Adults emerging and active April 27 in southwestern area. (J. P. Johnson).

JUNIPER WEBWORM (*Dichomeris marginella*) - TENNESSEE - Infesting a few juniper trees in Crossville vicinity. (R. P. Mullett).

Recent Important Interceptions at Ports of Entry

Cotton fabric used as wrapping for bales of bamboo poles in cargo from Japan was found contaminated with cottonseed heavily infested with pink bollworm larvae at Seattle, Washington recently (Scott, Leckie, Anderson, Pike, Chapel). Fifty-eight living larvae were taken from 4 lots that totalled 593 bales. Shipments of this type are usually broken up and reshipped to all parts of the United States. Living pink bollworm larvae were also intercepted recently in okra in airplane baggage from Haiti at New Orleans (Schlueter).

ADDITIONAL NOTES

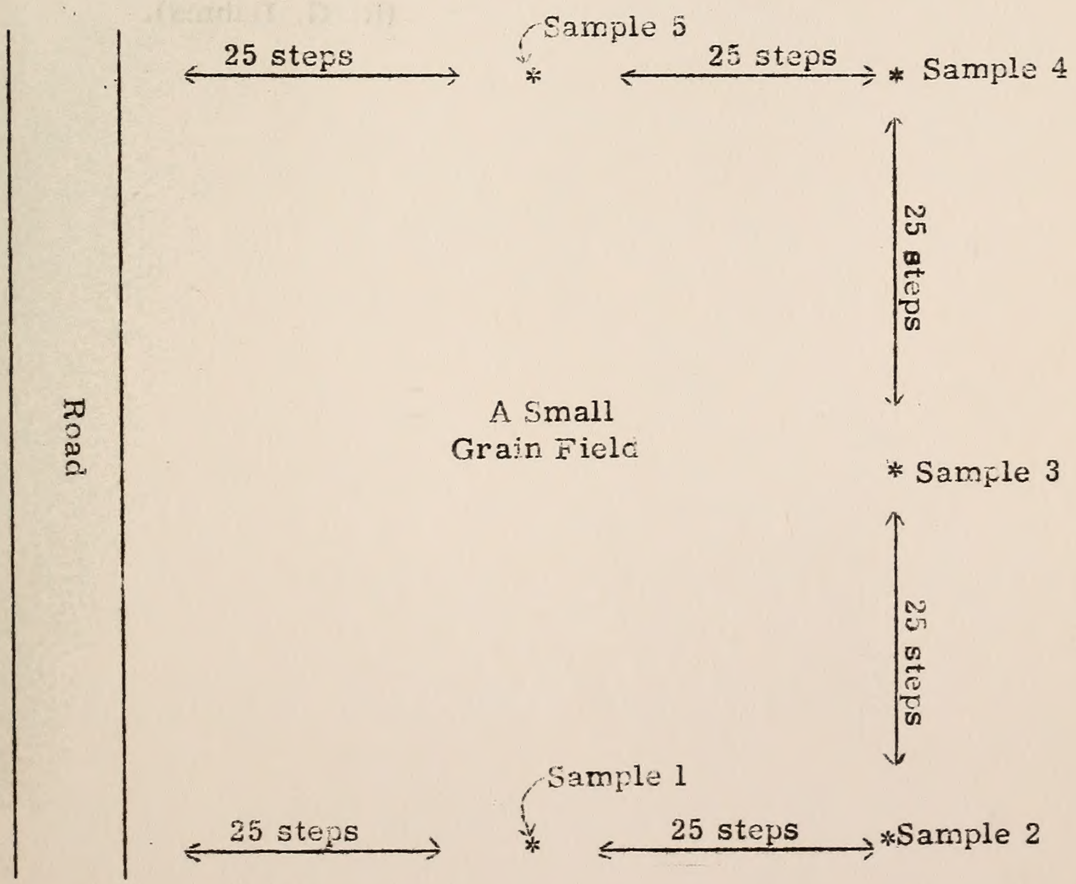
A GROUND PEARL (Margarodes meridionalis) - ALABAMA - Causing extensive damage to lawn grasses in Mobile and Baldwin Counties. (F. S. Arant).

GREENBUGS IN SMALL GRAINS

(Methods used by State and BEPQ Entomologists in
Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Kansas)

Two greenbug surveys are usually made each year. One is made in November to determine the fall infestation and another in the latter part of February or early March to determine winter survival and the potential infestation present.

Where large small-grain acreages are present, at least 5 fields are examined in each county. Fields selected should be at least 5 miles and preferably not more than 15 miles apart. In the November survey an effort is made to select early emerged fields or fields containing volunteer plants. The exact location of the field is recorded together with any pertinent notes on crop status and development. Five samples are examined about midway along the edge of the field. Each sample area is 25 steps apart as illustrated below:



Each sample consists of one linear foot of drill row. If the infestation is light (50 or less greenbugs per linear foot), an attempt is made to obtain an exact count. However, if the infestation is heavy, an estimate of the number per linear foot is made. If the heavy infestation appears to be uniform, the estimate is made by counting the number on one plant and multiplying it by the number of plants in the one-foot sample. A numerical rating of 0 to 5 is given each sample as follows:

0	None	= no greenbugs
1	Non-economical	= 1 to 10 greenbugs per linear foot
2	Light	= 11 to 50 greenbugs per linear foot
3	Threatening	= 51 to 100 greenbugs per linear foot
4	Severe	= 101 to 300 greenbugs per linear foot
5	Very severe	= above 300 greenbugs per linear foot

The average numerical rating for the 5 samples is entered in the survey data report. The prevalence of parasites and predators is recorded in the remarks column of the survey data sheet.

(R. G. Dahms).